WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

DESULTORY.

THE ARTS IN MEXICO.

[FROM BULLOCK'S RESIDENCE.]

"The appearance of the shops in Mexico affords no indication of the wealth of the city. Nothing is exposed in the windows; all are open, in the same manner as in London in the sixteenth century. Few have signs, or, even names in front; and most trades are carried on in the shops in which the articles are sold. Silversmiths' work is done here in the same tedious manner it used to be in England. All the ornaments are finished by hand. There are some good chasers, but in general the production is clumsy, and very heavy. I inquired about precious stones and pearls; but there were few good, and those much dearer than in Europe. Rubies appeared to me the only jewel worth importing from Mexico. The manufacture of gold and silver lace, trimmings, epauletts, &c. is carried on in the greatest perfection; and the articles are sold at a much lower rate than with us. It is usual with our naval officers, on their arrival at Veru Cruz, to lay in a stock of such requisites. The tailors here make great profit, as clothes are 300 per cent. dearer than in England, and are seldom well made. Cloth coats are only beginning to be generally used, but will very soon supersede the printed calico jacket, till lately universally worn. The workmen follow their employment seated on stools, and not with their feet under them as in Europe and the United States.

"The first sight of a *milliner's* shop must always raise a smile on the face of a newly arrived foreigner. Twenty or thirty brawny *fellows*, of all complexions, with mustachios, are exposed to the street, employed in decorating dresses, sewing muslin gowns, making flowers, and trimming caps, &c. &c.; whilst, perhaps, at the next door, a number of poor girls are on their knees on the floor, engaged in the laborious occupation of grinding chocolate, which is here always performed by hand. The druggists' and apothecaries' trades must also be an excellent one: their prices are exorbitant. I paid a dollar per pound for the article used in preparing my birds, which, in Europe, is sold for fourpence; and yet the ingredients are the produce of the country. Hops sell here for two shillings and sixpence per ounce, and other drugs in proportion. Cabinet work is very inferior and expensive at Mexico: they have few of the tools employed in Europe, and mahogany, or a good substitute, is scarcely known. Most of the chairs in the best houses are made in the United States. It will be learned with surprise, that in this country the saw (except a small hand frame) is still unknown: every plank used in building in all the Spanish American cities, is hewn by Indians, with light axes, from the solid trees, which make each but one board. Coach making excels all the other mechanical arts practised at Mexico: their vehicles are well put together, of handsome forms, and well finished; the best painters in the country are employed in their decorations, and the gilding and varnish equal to that in Europe, whence the handles and ornamental parts in metal or procured.

"Of carvers in wood there are many, as every house has a statue of a saint or madonna painted, generally superbly drest. The art of engraving on stone is unknown in Mexico; but the Indians greatly excel in modelling and working in wax. The specimens of different tribes with their costumes, with the habiliments of the gentry, which I brought over, will amply testify their merits in this department. They also model fruit and vegetables in a beautiful manner. A lady at Puebla de los Angelos, executes, in a singular style, from pieces of *old linen cloth*, groups of comic figures, some of which I have also brought to England. Such was her skill, that, from only having seen me for a short time, on my first passing through the city, I was surprised to find, on my return, that she had executed a portrait of me in this style, which was immediately recognized by my friends."

OBSERVATIONS AND OPINIONS.

BY A LOOKER—ON.

I have observed, that many young men, before they arrive at years of discretion, are more positive in their opinions, more dogmatical in their disputes, more overbearing in their manners, and more selfconfident in their whole deportment than their father or grand-fathers are. I have observed that, generally, the men who have read least, studied least, who have had least experience, and whose original stock of talent was most slender, have, of all people in the world, the best opinion of their learning, shrewdness and abilities. If asked the reason of these things, I should answer that pride and ignorance was at the bottom of it. As we gradually come to know ourselves, we discover our imbecility, and the discovery never fails to humble us. It is then that, in reality, *we begin to learn*.

I have observed that young Misses, when they take it into their heads that they are pretty, decline rapidly in their popularity among the beaux. By the expression "take it into their heads," I would not be understood a simple knowledge, consciousness, or belief that they are beautiful, because as mamas will let them have looking glasses, they must attain this consciousness; but I have reference to accompanying extravagancies, which always follow such notions as young ladies imbibe strongly—coquetry, gew-gaw finery, pride, affectation, and ill-supported loftiness—and I am of opinion that, as most sensible young men have taken up the (perhaps ungallant) idea that there are as fine fish in the sea as were ever taken out of it, all the pretty girls should throw these foolish desires aside, and try to be—serious, honest, friendly, and sensible.

Trenton Emporium.

CURIOUS WILL.

In the year 1724, Justice Norman of Norwich, by his will, directed that the sum of £4000 should be given to build a charity school 60 years after his decease. The school to contain 120 boys; and he directed that every boy should on Sunday have a pound of roast beef to his dinner, and ten ounces of plum-pudding to his supper; on Monday, a pound of boiled beef for his dinner, and ten ounces of pudding for supper; and every Tuesday morning, beef broth for breakfast, and at dinner a pound of mutton or veal; every Wednesday, pork and peas; every Thursday, mutton or veal; every Friday, beans or peas; and every Saturday, fish buttered. There were a number of curious items; and he appointed the Bishop, the Chancellor, the Dean, the two Members for the city, the two members for the county, and eight worthy churchmen besides, to be his perpetual trustees. The term of the donation having expired, the original legacy, with simple and compound interest, amounted to 74,000*l*.

London Paper.

CHANGE OF AIR.

Dr. Darwin one day at Nottingham assembled a large crowd round him, and standing upon a tub, thus addressed them: "Men of Nottingham, listen to me. You are ingenious and industrious mechanics. By your industry, life's comforts are procured for yourselves and families. If you lose your health, the power of being industrious will forsake you. That you know; but you do not know, that to breathe fresh and changed air constantly, is not less necessary to preserve health than sobriety itself. Air becomes unwholesome in a few hours if the windows are shut. Open those of your sleeping-rooms, whenever you quit them to go to your work-shops. Keep the windows of your work shops open, whenever the weather is not insupportably cold. I have no interest in giving you this advice. Remember what I, your country-man, and a physician, tell you. If you would not bring infection and disease upon yourselves, and to your wives and little ones, change the air you breathe; change it many times a day, by opening your windows.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

CURIOUS CAUSE OF WAR.

In 1005, some soldiers of Modena ran away with a bucket from a public well, belonging to the state of Bologna. This bucket might be worth a shilling; but it produced a quarrel, which was worked up into a long and bloody war. Henry the King of Sardinia, son of the Emperor Henry the Second, assisted the Modense to keep possession of the bucket, and he was made prisoner in one of the battles. His father, the Emperor, offered a chain of gold that would encircle Bologna, which is seven miles in compass, for his son's ransom, but in vain. After 22 years of imprisonment, his father being dead, he pined away and died. The fatal bucket is still exhibited in the tower of the Cathedral of Modena, enclosed in an iron cage. The offer of the gold chain seems a prodigious bribe, but there are many artists in London who could make a very few ounces of gold answer the purpose: as a single grain can be hammered until it is the thirty-thousandth part of a line in thickness, and will cover 50 square inches; and each square inch may be divided into two hundred strips reaching more than one-eighth part of a mile. The Bolognes were probably aware of the ductility of this metal, and were not to be duped into such a bargain.

There is now at Kirkheaton, a remarkable instance of excessive sleep. A poor paralytic, twenty years of age, for the last twelve months has commonly not been awake more than three hours in the twenty-four. At one period he slept for *three weeks*; he took not a particle of either food or drink, nothing could rouse him even for a moment; yet his sleep appeared to be calm and natural. The lad is now exceedingly hearty, his spirits are good, and to inquiries he answers he is happy and "bravely." The case has been particularly examined by Mr. Thackrah, surgeon, of this town, and he finds the lad to labour under disease of the brain and spinal marrow.

Leeds Mercury.

MAXIM

After we have practised good actions awhile, they become easy; when they become easy, we begin to take pleasure in them; when they please us, we do them frequently; by frequency of an act a thing grows into a habit; a confirmed habit is a second kind of nature: and so far as any thing is natural, so far it is necessary, and we can hardly do otherwise; nay we do it many times when we do not think of it.

MARRYING YOUTH AND AGE.

Cunillia relates, in the History of the River Oronoke, that there is one nation that marries old men to girls, and old women to youths, that age may correct the petulence of youth. For, they say, that to join young persons equal in youth and imprudence, in wedlock together, is to join one fool to another. The marriage of young men with old women is, however, only a kind of aprrenticeship; for after they have served for some months, they are permitted to marry women of their own age.

NEY'S SONS.

The Hamburg Gazette, last month, announced that the two sons of Marshal Ney had arrived in Sweden, to solicit entrance into service of that State. The same Journal, in its last number, says that two youths, one of whom calls himself Prince de la Moskwa, and the other the Duke of Elchingen, caused themselves to be introduced to the King, Charles John, when he was in Scania, and that they are now traversing the different provinces of Sweden, but is not known whether their intention is to solicit commissions in the army.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray and Co.

HAVE received their fall importation of DRY GOODS, direct from England and New-York. Their assortment includes almost every article needed in a country store.

They invite all responsible dealers to come and buy, on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any importer in the United States.

Other houses in this town have imported so largely this season, that the amount of goods here at present, far exceeds that of any former time in our experience. The stock of *Groceries* is equally extensive.

Country dealers, therefore, have many more advantages now than heretofore, in this market.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25, 1824. 9t39

Cheap Cash Store.

JAMES KYLE, formerly of Richmond, Virg. is now opening, in the large brick house, formerly occupied by Hugh Campbell, Esq. three hundred and eighty-nine packages of *Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.* all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by *wholesale* and *retail*.

A constant supply of best Bolting Cloths. Goods will be received by every arrival from New-York.

Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 27, 1824. 4t34

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

New Fall Goods

AT FAYETTEVILLE.

THE subscribers are now opening an extensive assortment of *new and seasonable Goods*, consisting of almost every *variety* of staple and fancy Goods, suited to the Carolina market, which they will sell on the most liberal terms, and to which they invite the attention of the public.

STUART, BIRDSALL & Co.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824. 5t35

J. F. & John Lippett,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAY-STREET, Fayetteville, North-Carolina, offer for sale, for cash or produce,

15 Hhds Sugar
35 bbls do.
10 bbls loaf do.
55 bags Coffee
20 bags pepper, allspice and ginger
20 hhds molasses
25 bbls N. E. Rum
10 do. Northern Gin
5 do. Malaga Wine
200 kegs cut nails and brads, assorted, 4d to 40d
30 tons Swedes Iron, assorted
1000 do. German Steel
1350 lbs blistered Steel
250 do. cast Steel
2500 do. share moulds
1500 do. hoop Iron
2000 do. sheet Iron
1500 bushels Liverpool Salt
700 do. Sound Salt
40 boxes No. 10 cotton Cards
10 do. do. 6 wool Cards
50 do. 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass
100 reams Wrapping paper
25 do. Writing do.
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder
3 do. Shot, assorted
2 do. bar Lead
10 bbls tanner's Oil
20 do. Mackerel
20 half bbls do.
8 crates Stone Jugs, assorted
1500 lbs Saltpetre
500 do. Alum
500 do. Brimstone
Bagging, Bale Rope and twine
With an assortment of PAINTS, OIL, and DYE-STUFFS.

Also, a constant supply of *wool machine Cards.*

October 28, 1824. 8t38

Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their *STORE* in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

All kinds of Goods:

and have made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly*, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. MURPHY & BROWN.

Concord, Sept. 1824. t48

☞ Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 16th of October, 1824, a negro man name *Adam*, aged 27 years. He was lodged in the jail of Randolph county on the 19th or 20th inst.; and was taken out of said jail on the 28th of November, 1824, by the subscriber, and taken on home, with a pair of hand-cuffs on. On arriving at the subscriber's house, on the 9th of November, 1824, he was left in a room with a small boy; whilst the family was at supper in another room, by some means Adam slipt out of the door, and made his escape. At the time he was taken up, he had several free papers in his possession.

The said boy Adam has a scar on his right hand, occasioned by a wagon wheel. He had on, when he went away, a snuff-colored surtout coat, with hand-cuffs, well rivetted. He has heretofore passed as a brickmaker, and as a free man when last taken up. One hundred dollars reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro.

†2144 MACK CRUMP.

Davidson county, N. C. Nov. 9, 1824.

A Tanner, wanted.

ONE of sober, industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement from the subscribers.

Apply soon. THOMPSON & HUNT.

Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. Oct. 4, 1824. 27

New Goods.

186 PACKAGES of *European, India* and *domestic Dry Goods*, received by the last arrivals, and are offered at *wholesale* and *retail*, at a small advance from cost. Also,

Cotton and Wool Cards
25 cases Straw Bonnets
100 nests of band and packing boxes
5 trunks shell, ivory, brass and imitation Combs
Wool Hats, &c.

The above articles have been selected for this market, and worthy the attention of country merchants, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

E. E. LEWIS.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824. 6t36

H. G. Nelson

HAS just received, by the last arrivals from New-York and Philadelphia, *one hundred packages*

Boots and Shoes,

well selected for this market. Also,

100 doz. Pocket-Books and Wallets
20 do. Goat Skins
15 do. coloured Morocco Skins
12 do. lining skins
50 reams Writing Paper
10 cases wool Hats
20 doz. morocco Hats
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins, &c.

All of which are offered at wholesale, at a small advance from cost. Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine the above goods and prices.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824. 6t36

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 28

Notice.

ON Thursday, the 2nd December, I will sell, at the dwelling house of William Parks, deceased, the following articles of personal property, belonging to his estate, to wit:

Horses,
Cattle,
Hogs,
Sheep,
A large quantity of Cotton and Corn,
Hay, Fodder, &c.
A wagon, and many farming tools;
A prime fifty-saw Cotton Gin,
And a good Screw, &c. &c.

A credit will be given, and security required. Terms made known on the day of the sale. Sale to continue from day to day.

All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to pay their debts; and creditors will please present their accounts, properly authenticated. R. H. ALEXANDER. *Adm'r.*

November 6, 1824. 2t33

Estate of Jos. Hamilton, dec'd.

THE subscribers having qualified, on the 21st day of October, 1824, as the executors of the last will and testament of the said Joseph Hamilton, deceased, do hereby notify all persons having legal demands against the estate of the said testator, to present the same for payment within the time prescribed by law, or otherwise they shall be forever barred; and all those that are indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

AUDLEY HAMILTON,
NANCY HAMILTON,
JOHN McDOWEL.

Rutherford co. N. C. Oct. 22, 1824. 7t38

N. Carolina Female Academy.

ANDREWS & JONES, *Principals.*

THE examination of the Pupils in this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 1st, and close on the 3d day of December, when *Gold Medals* will be publicly presented to those Young Ladies who have completed their studies.

The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the first day of February next, there being no other vacation during the year. The terms will be the same as heretofore.

The place is celebrated as remarkably healthful, and is, in all respects, peculiarly favorable to the business of education.

Oxford, Granville county, Oct. 22, 1824. 5t34

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, October term, A. D. 1824. John Evans and others *vs.* Charles Dalton and wife, Robert Winston and others. Original bill. It having heretofore been suggested to us, that Charles Dalton, one of the defendants in this case, hath died; and it appearing to us that his heirs at law do not reside within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks successively, that the heirs at law of the said Charles Dalton, deceased, appear at the next Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germanton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and shew cause, if any they have, why they should not be made parties to the suit; otherwise the bill will be taken, pro confesso, as to them, and the cause set down for hearing ex parte against them. Witness John C. Blum, clerk and master of the said court, at office, the 4th Monday after 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1824.

Copy from the minutes. 6t37

Price $2 75. JOHN C. BLUM, C. M. E.

Entry takers' warrants,

For sale at this Office.

DIVERSITY.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

The symptoms of mental alienation which appeared in Mr. John Randolph previously to his leaving this country for England, are said, on the authority of a letter from a gentleman in London to have greatly increased since his residence there. The following anecdotes of this gentleman may be depended on as facts.

Being invited to breakfast with a nobleman, in London, Mr. Randolph appeared at the door at 5 o'clock in the morning, and after much knocking succeeded in rousing the servants, who inquired what he wanted? He replied he had come by invitation to breakfast with their master. "Then you must go home, sir, and return in five hours." said the servant.

On another occasion he invited an American gentleman to dine with him, formerly an inhabitant of Philadelphia. When the gentleman was shown in, Mr. Randolph, after sternly surveying him from the head to foot, said, "Sir, I am not at home!" The gentleman turned away in disgust, and telling the servant his master was no gentleman, left his card.

RUSSIA.

The following intelligence from Warsaw is of the 25th ult.—"By an Imperial Ukase, all the Jews, unless they be physicians or large merchants, are required to renounce, between the present time and 1825, the petty traffic of hawkers, etc.; as well as the trades which, in a manner, they have formed, and become again what their fathers were, namely, farmers and shepherds. To this end, the government has assigned them, in the temperate parts of European Russia, lands and every thing necessary for their cultivation, and has granted them years of exemption, if they conform in that respect to the Emperor's will. In the contrary case, they will be required to quit Russia altogether. The publication of this Ukase has spread terror among the numerous Israelites of this country."

LOCKED JAW.

The Newport, R. I. Mercury furnishes the following article, for the benefit of mankind:

Several years ago, during a conversation in Newport, upon that dreadful malady the Locked Jaw, an intelligent master of a vessel observed, that when he was at the Island of St. Eustatia, he heard an eminent physician remark, that he had many cases of the Locked Jaw, and never lost a patient. On inquiry of him as to the particular mode of treatment, in which he had been so successful, the Physician replied, that he directed an application of warm LYE, made of Ashes, as strong as possible; if the foot or hand was wounded, the same was dipped repeatedly into the Lye; and if a part of the body, which could not be immersed in it, then in that case the part affected to be bathed with flannels wrung out from the warm Lye.

In July last, Capt. Charles Gordon, of Newport, unfortunately jumped up on a scraggy pointed spike which perforated his boot and foot, and he was taken home in the most excruciating torture—the attending physician could afford him no relief. Providentially a lady, who heard the above conversation, recommended the warm Lye bath, into which his foot was placed—within 15 minutes the anguish was taken out: he went to bed and slept quietly. The application of Lye was made for 10 succeeding days; no pain, no uneasy sensation returned, but what is incident to a common sore, and on the eleventh day, Capt. Gordon walked abroad.

A certain Mr. John Camp, in a Natchez paper, offers himself as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Colonel. The following is a verbatim copy of his advertisement. It at least possesses one quality, which is said to be even the soul of wit—its brevity:

I John Camp

doe say that if he is Elected will serve the People as Lt. Colo to the Best of his Skell in miiitarey dutas.

JOHN CAMP.

Snow.—The New-York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday afternoon, says, while we are putting our paper to press, the snow is falling in a scattering shower.

Resolution.—Nothing will be ever attempted if all possible objections must be first overcome.

ROWAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

The committee consisting of Maria M. Beard, Fanny Locke, John Giles and John M'Clelland, appointed to examine the specimens of *family domestic manufactures*, report as follows, viz:

1. The premium of a set of silver tea-spoons, offered for the best piece of home made curtain cloth, is awarded to Mrs. Eleanor Howard, who exhibited 30 yards of curtain dimity, spun by a little girl of 11 years old: She also exhibited another piece of the same kind of cloth, made out of cotton of the present year's growth.

2. The like premium is awarded to Mrs. Elizabeth Cowan, for a very handsome and substantial piece of table linen.

3. Mrs. E. M. Kelly produced 14 yards of cloth made of wool and cotton, of a very superior quality; for which the premium of a set of silver tea-spoons is awarded.

4. The premium offered for a piece of cloth made of wool alone, was not claimed.

5. An honorary premium is awarded to Miss Crissy Beard, for a piece of rag-carpetting of a very substantial fabric.

6. Mrs. Maria Brown exhibited a very excellent specimen of carpetting, but not enough in quantity to draw the premium.

7. There were several very tasty counterpanes exhibited, but as no premiums were offered for these articles, the committee declined the task of discrimination.

8. In the article of stockings, there were several very superior specimens exhibited; but the honorary premium offered for the best specimens, is awarded to Miss M. Talbott for a pair of fine woollen stockings very elegantly ribbed. She also showed a plain pair of woollen stockings of a superior quality. In addition to these, the committee would mention, in a particular manner, 2 pair of thread stockings, and one of cotton, shown by Mrs. Mary Locke; 2 pair of woollen by Mrs. Clary, and one pair of mixed, fur and silk, by Mrs. E. M. Kelly.

The committee take this occasion to express their gratification at the present exhibition of female industry and ingenuity in these useful branches of domestic manufactures. The specimens brought forward, furnish ample proof, that we have the materials and the skill necessary to produce at home, many articles of ware and furniture, now imported from abroad at high prices; and they indulge the belief, that the spirit to apply these materials and this skill to their proper use, is not wanting in either the males or females of Rowan county.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Method of preparing Bacon, Hams and hung Beef.

Meat, when salted, is sometimes dried, when it gets the name of bacon, ham, or hung beef.

The drying of salt meat is effected either by hanging it in a dry and well-aired place, or by exposing it at the same time to wood smoke, which gives it a peculiar flavour, much admired in Westphalia hams and Hamburg beef, and also tends to preserve it, by the antiseptic action of the pyrolignic acid. When meat is to be hung, it need not be so highly salted.

The method of preparing bacon is peculiar to certain districts. The following is the method of making bacon in Hampshire and Somersetshire:

The season for killing hogs for bacon is between October and March. The articles to be salted are sprinkled over with bay-salt, and put for twenty-four hours in the salting trough, to allow the adhering blood to drain away. After this they take them out, wipe them very dry, and throw away the draining. They then take some fresh bay salt, and heating it well in a frying pan, rub the meat very well with it, repeating this every day for four days, turning the sides every other day.

If the hog be very large, they keep the sides in brine, turning them occasionally for three weeks; after which they take them out, and let them be thoroughly dried in the usual manner.

Smoke drying, or curing of Bacon, Hams, and Beef, as practised in Westphalia.

The custom of fumigating hams with wood smoke is of a very ancient date, it was well known to the Romans, and Horance mentions it.

"*Fumosæ cum pede pernæ.*"

Several places on the Continent are famous for the delicacy and flavour of their hams; Westphalia, however, is at the head of the list.

The method of curing bacon and hams in Westphalia (in Germany) is as follows: Families that kill one or more hogs a year, which is a common practice in private houses have a closet in the garret, joining to the chimney, made tight, to retain smoke, in which they hang their hams, and bacon to dry; and out of the effect of the fire, that they may be gradually dried by the wood smoke, and not by heat.

The smoke of the fuel is conveyed into the closet by a hole in the chimney, near the floor, and a place is made for an iron stopper to be thrused into the chimney, to force the smoke through the hole into the closet. The smoke is carried off again by another hole in the funnel of the chimney, above the said stopper, almost at the ceiling, where it escapes. The upper hole must not be too big, because the closet must always be full of smoke, and that from wood fires. Or the bacon and hams are simply placed in the vicinity of an open fire place, where wood is burned, so as to be exposed to the smoke of the wood.

Accum's Culinary Chemistry.

INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREEKS.

Letters from Alexandria (in Egypt) state, that the Egyptian expedition had sailed against Greece from that port on the 17th of July. It is stated to consist of 10,000 infantry, and 2,000 cavalry.

There are accounts from the Morea of an attack made by the Turks on the island of Samos, which ended in the almost entire destruction of the Turkish expedition, by fire ships, and by the sword.

By extracts in the Journal des Debats from the Oriental Spectator, it appears that the Greek population of Samos, consisting principally of women, old men and children, had been obliged to fly to the mountains, and hide themselves in caves and fastnesses, to avoid the fury of the Turks and ravages of the Turkish fleet. They had previously set fire to their houses, and carried into the interior whatever part of their property or provisions they were able to transport. The Greek government had decreed to send a flotilla to their aid.

In the same paper is an extract of a letter from Napoli di Romania, dated Aug. 1, in which it is stated that the provisional government of Greece has been recognised by the whole Greek Nation;—that a hundred sail of ships had been decreed to encounter the fleet of the Pacha of Egypt; that the families of Hydra Sezzia, apprehensive of a visit from the Turks, have been transported to the Morea, as an asylum; and that about 4000 men were about to sail from continental Greece to assist the gallant and devoted defenders of those islands in resisting the anticipated invasion.

We extract the following declaration, from the lips of the present French monarch, as evidence of what will be the predominating policy of his reign—he avows his determination to abide by the charter granted by his predecessor in terms of so much solemnity, that we can but regard it as fatal to the hopes of that party who had anticipated the restoration of the old despotism under the reign of the King who now sways the sceptre. *B. Am.*

ST. CLOUD, SEPT. 17.

After 10 o'clock, the King received his Civil and Military Household; each of the persons belonging to it was named as he passed his Majesty.

The following is the speech of the King to the Peers and the Deputies:

My heart is too deeply affected to allow me to express the sentiments which I feel, but I should be unworthy of him who has left me such great examples, if, yielding too much to my grief, I did not preserve fortitude enough to fulfil the duties which are imposed on me. I was a brother, now I am a King; and this title of itself points out the conduct I ought to observe.

I have promised, as a subject, to maintain the charter and the constitution which we owe to the sovereign of whom Heaven has just deprived us. Now that the right of my birth has made the power fall into my hands, I will employ it entirely in consolidating for the happiness of my people the great act which I have promised to maintain. My confidence in my subjects is entire, and I am fully certain that I shall find in them the same sentiments with respect to me. I must add, gentlemen, that conformably to the institutions of the King, whom we deplore, I shall convoke the Chambers at the end of December.

Capt. Burns, of the schooner Providence, arrived at Philadelphia in twelve days from Havana, reports that the day before he sailed, a letter was received from Matanzas, stating that one of the United States vessels, (the Porpoise, it is believed,) had captured a large piratical vessel having three boats in tow.

Nat. Journal.

Guatamala.—A slip from our correspondent of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, says: "By a letter dated St. Johns, 7th September, it appears there is a dreadful civil war raging in the interior of the Republic of Guatamala. The city of Grenada was at that time invested by 3500 troops, and a considerable quantity of English property had been captured on the River of Lake Nicaragua."

No less than seven physicians died by the yellow fever in New Orleans, from the 1st of August last, to the 22d Sept.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1824.

FAYETTEVILLE.

The Fayetteville paper, of the 11th inst. announces the arrival of a number of steam-boats, with large quantities of merchandize, for that town, and various parts of the state; among the names enumerated, we observe supplies for two houses in this town—Messrs. A. Torrence and Kyle and Menan.

We are pleased to observe, that Fayetteville continues increasing in business; and, in consequence thereof, our merchants begin to find it more and more to their advantage to make purchases there, and our farmers to take their produce there, where they will find abundance of cash, and good prices.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

Gov. Holmes' constitutional term of service will expire this session of the Legislature; a new Governor will, consequently, have to be appointed before the session terminates. We have heard but one candidate named: a writer in the Raleigh papers, has nominated Gen. *William Lenoir*, of Wilkes county, as a fit person to fill the Executive chair of this state, after the present worthy incumbent goes out.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We this week present our readers with all the returns, in addition to what we gave in our last, which we have been able to gather. The sheriffs being obliged by law to make their returns at Raleigh within a short period after the election, we shall *soon* receive the official report from that place—much sooner, probably, than we could direct from the different counties.

Haywood county:	
People's ticket,	587
Caucus,	000
Buncombe county:	
People,	405
Caucus,	18
Rutherford county:	
People,	654
Caucus,	177
Lincoln county:	
People,	636
Caucus,	334
Burke county:	
People,	508
Caucus,	86
Ashe county:	
People,	196
Caucus,	265
Wilkes county:	
People,	436
Caucus,	400

Iredell county, 96 majority for caucus.

Mecklenburg county:	
People,	661
Caucus,	234
Anson county:	
People,	539
Caucus,	153

[Of the people's tickets, 297 were endorsed for Mr. Adams, and 242 for Jackson.]

Randolph county:	
People,	141
Caucus,	394
Chatham county:	
People,	172
Caucus,	688
Stokes county:	
People,	709
Caucus,	286
Surry county:	
People,	800
Caucus,	400
Caswell county:	
People,	90
Caucus,	1036
Wake county, (in which Raleigh is situated.)	
People,	702
Caucus,	462
Cumberland county, (including Fayetteville.)	
People,	568
Caucus,	165
Robeson county:	
People,	235
Caucus,	82

Statistics of Halifax.... alias "*OLD SARUM.*"

Our time and columns have been so incessantly occupied with graver matters, for some time past, that we have not, till now, found neither time nor room to pay our respects to the "Free Press," printed in Halifax, in this state. That paper, in noticing a few remarks of ours relative to the borough election of Halifax, took occasion to furnish a kind of statistical view of the population and improvements of that *ancient* town. Agreeably to this account, Halifax at this time contains "A court-house, a jail, 1 *public* meeting-house, 1 masonic hall, 1 academy, *one* post-office, 11 stores, 3 taverns, (how many grog shops he saith not) 1 branch of a bank, a tailor's, saddler's, blacksmith's cabinet-maker's, and *milliner's* shops; EIGHT lawyers, SIX doctors, 500 souls, 49 *voters*, and '7 gentlemen of color.'" A pretty formidable list, this, truly! We think, however, in the neighborhood of SIX *doctors*, there should be more than ONE *cabinet-maker*.

We are not, just at present, prepared to furnish in return the statistics of our village; but we can say this much to the editor, that we nearly equal Halifax in each of the items, excepting those of *lawyers*, *doctors*, milliner's *shop*, and "gentlemen of color." *Eight* lawyers, and *six* doctors, to 49 voters, gives one of these learned gentlemen to every *three* voters! If there is much fumbling of pulses, and handling of fees, in that vicinity, the Lord have mercy on the good people of Halifax!

As to a milliner's *shop*, our town cannot boast of such an establishment, and we hope will ever remain destitute of one. As yet, the young ladies of Salisbury, and of this section of country generally, (with the exception of a few, who are constantly hankering after *new fashions*, and admiring a dress-maker we have among us, with the altering of frocks, &c. about every wind that blows from the north) have been taught to make age the establishment of *shops*, where nothing but gew-gaws and finery are dealt out, spreading vanity, idleness and extravagance over the country. In large towns, where there is an extensive trade and commerce, and where the fantastical goddess of fashion tries into how many ridiculous forms she can change her votaries, such establishments are necessary. But in a small town, where the object *should* be to teach our youg ladies *good sense*, modesty and industry, and fit them for good house-wives, there is not only no use for a milliner's *shop*, but such an establishment would have a fatal tendency, by estranging the *minds* of our young females from the noble objects to which nature intended they should be directed.

Road from Washington City to New-Orleans.

When we first saw the correspondence between Mr. Calhoun and the Governor of Georgia, relative to the resolution passed by Congress at its last session, empowering the President of the U. States to authorize the survey of such rivers, and routes of canals and roads, as he, in his judgment, might deem the improvement and construction of, of most immediate benefit to the Union—(in which the first intimation of the executive's intention to have a national road surveyed, at this time, from Washington city to New-Orleans, was given—we marked it for publication; but the excitement, &c. incident to the discussion of the Presidential question, doomed the subject of the great *Road* to forgetfulness. But as the question of the Presidency is now measurably settled—particularly as it regards the citizens of the interior of the country—the importance of having this road pass through this town, demands, on the part of the citizens of Salisbury, as well as those of the whole route mentioned in the proceedings of the citizens of Lincoln, (which will be found in another column of to-day's paper,) the earliest and most prompt measures, to induce the executive to turn his attention to the route designated in the Lincoln proceedings. Those whom we expect to take an active part in this business, know by far better than we do, the great local advantages this road would be to every town, village, and section of country through which it might pass; they know, too, that this route affords greater facilities for constructing a road, is much nearer, and would require by far less money to complete a permanent post-road, than any other route that could be selected: but there is one fact which may have slipt their memories—it is this: the gentleman who, a number of years ago, surveyed the route of the road which passed through this district of country, (but which was discontinued some years since) declared to a gentleman in Lincolnton, that that village was not more than *six miles* out of a direct line from Washington city to New-Orleans! If such be the fact, Salisbury cannot be over 12 or 15 miles from a direct line between those two cities. The facts above stated, present irresistible claims to the consideration of the President; which, upon a suitable representation, we think, cannot fail to decide him in favor of this route.

But something must *speedily* be done; for the citizens of Virginia and Tennessee are holding numerous meetings, and petitioning the President to have the road surveyed through their states. So if we don't take immediate measures on the subject, the Tennesseeans and Virginians will carry off the prize while we are slumbering.

GREAT National ROAD,

FROM WASHINGTON CITY TO NEW ORLEANS.

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of Lincoln county, N. C. held at Lincolnton, on the 9th Nov.—Maj. Henderson having been called to the chair, and Vardry McBee appointed secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the general government contemplates the formation of a great national road, from Washington City to New-Orleans; and whereas, a road passing through Salisbury and Lincolnton, in N. Carolina, and Greenville S. Carolina, would unite more advantages than any other, being entirely free from mountains, as nearly direct as practicable, passing through a plentiful, healthy, and populous part of the country; and pursuing the line of the road heretofore established and used by the govetnment in transmitting the mail from Washington City to New-Orleans: Therefore,

Resolved, that it is the unanimous sense of this meeting, that the route by Salisbury and Lincolnton in North Carolina, and Greenville in South Carolina, is the most eligible that the intervening country between Washington City and New-Orleans can afford.

Resolved, that Messrs. Thomas Dews, Jr., John D. Hoke, and Rev. Joseph E. Bell, be requested to draft a petition to the President of the Union, praying that said road be examined and established.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

VADRY M'BEE, *Secretary.*

CHARLESTON, NOV. 8.

Cottons—We repeat the quotations in our last—the sales, however, are still limited, although considerable additions have been made to the stock of Uplands on hand, in the course of the week. The highest price, (14½ cents) is only obtained for the primest lots, which are taken for the manufacturers at the North. The principal sales are from 9 to 12½ cents.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

It is asserted that the President will, at the next session of Congress, recommend the establishment of another Department in our Government, to be called "the Department of Domestic Affairs." President Madison strongly recommended the establisnment of such a Department in his day, and the necessity has greatly increased. The measure will create a new Member of the Cabinet. Here, we believe, the European System is reversed, and the President is responsible, and not the Cabinet. *Bost. Patriot.*

Charleston.—20 persons died in this city, from the 31st of Oct. to the 7th Nov.—seven of them by the yellow fever. The board of health report, that 3 persons died of the yellow fever in that city, from 12 o'clock on the 30th ult. to 12 on the 7th inst. No *new* case had been reported for 6 or 8 weeks past.

A National road from Washington to New-Orleans.

In a correspondence between the Governor of Georgia and the Secretary of War, we noticed that it is the determination of the President of the United States, to direct, at an early period, the survey of a national road from the Seat of Government to New-Orleans.

A direct communication with the Metropolis of the Nation, will be of great benefit to this country, both in a political and commercial point of view.

Such an intercourse, like a great vein circulating the fluids of life through the animal system, must impart to the bodies political and commercial, free and easy interchanges of political and commercial health, and draw the children of the West more closely to their parents of the East.

Internal improvement, whether by roads or canals, cements the interests of the separate states, and of the nation. By an identity of such benefits, (if we may use the expression) the patriotism and the national character of the people benefitted because consolidated. Let us therefore hope that the intention of the President of the United States to direct an early survey for a national road will be made manifest, and that the grand object contemplated will be put into operation without delay. [*New Orleans paper.*

Pensacola, (West Florida,) Oct. 16.

By a gentleman from St. Marks, we learn that the Hon. Augustus B Woodward, Judge of the Superior Court for the middle District of Florida, had arrived at Tallahassee on the 4th instant—that a term might not be lost, he proceeded to organize his court.

We understand that the Judge has appointed Major Cary Nicholas, the first Editor of the Floridian, clerk of the Middle District.

Judge W. is said to be an amiable and learned man, and eminently calculated to be useful in the station he holds. His selection of a Clerk of his Court is a judicious one, and we hope that his usefulness may be commensurate with his inclination and ability to serve us.

The Baltimore Weekly Register very justly contends, that Mr. Calhoun is the only candidate for Vice President, of whom *the people* have seriously thought; and the National Journal states, that he will receive the votes of all the electors who may support General Jackson and Mr. Adams as President. Of the election of Mr. Calhoun as Vice President by the people, we have never permitted ourselves to doubt.

Delaware.—The Legislature of Delaware assembled at Dover, on the 8th inst. for the purpose of choosing Presidential Electors. The Wilmington Watchman of the 9th says—"We have little doubt Electors favorable to Mr. Adams will be chosen." *Nat. Journal.*

NEW YORK POLITICS.

In 12 counties heard from, Mr. *Clinton* is ahead of colonel *Young*, for Governor, 4,500 votes.

On Wednesday evening last, in pursuance of a call for an adjourned meeting of the republican members of the legislature of New-York, at Albany, they assembled. Lieutenant Governor *Root* took the chair. Mr. *Livingston*, from Columbia, moved that the sense of the meeting be taken on the question of making *Wm. H. Crawford* President. The chairman decided the question to be out of order, because certain republican members, *not, as he said, invited*, were present. An appeal was taken from the decision of the chair. The chairman refused to put the question on this motion. Seventy republican members then withdrew to the legislative hall, and, on motion of Mr. *Wheaton*, passed a preamble and resolutions pronouncing the conduct of *Erastus Root* "grossly violent and indecent."

Franklin Gaz.

There is at present a reasonable prospect of a long term of harmony and peace in the political world of our hemisphere, if, as there appear every cause to believe, ANDREW JACKSON should be elected President by the suffrages of the People in the Electoral colleges. In this case, which we believe the most infuriated partisans now acknowledge to be a settled point, we shall for a long time enjoy the tranquility of social intercourse, unembittered by the asperity of party hatred,—unpurturbed by the violence of rancour and the ribald invective of passion. It is in such a season that a Republic blooms like a garden, loaded with the sweets and adorned with the blossoms of spring—it is in such a season that the Nation has leisure, inclination, and energy to attepmt self improvement; and that the Press, no longer groaning under the burthen of billigerent essays, lends its aid to the diffusion of knowledge, the improvement of science, and the cultivation of the arts, useful, elegant, and refined.

Such a season we now anticipate by the *Election of Jackson* by the *People!*

Columbian Observer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Aggregate number of votes obtained by each candidate in Pennsylvania, as far as returns have been received:

Jackson,	30127
Adams,	4506
Crawford,	2337
Clay,	973

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 4th inst. by James W. Ramsay, Esq. Mr. John Goodman to Miss Susan Summers, formerly of Iredell.

BY SATURDAY'S MAIL.

THE PEOPLE TRIUMPHANT!

We are gratified in being able to inform our readers, that news has been received from Raleigh that the People's ticket has triumphed! As a voucher for this fact, we will state, that we have now received returns from 50 counties, which give the People a majority of 3,410 votes over the caucus. Only 13 counties more to be heard from, and they will probably give us a small majority. The following additional returns are from the Raleigh Register:

Bladen county, 333 majority for Crawford; Bertie, 84 for do.; Chowan, 15 for Jackson; Columbus, 6 for do.; Duplin, 35 for Crawford; Edgecombe, 75 for do.; Franklin, 145 for Jackson; Gates, 173 for do; Granville, 702 for Crawford; Green, 219 for Jackson; Halifax, 210 for Crawford; Hertford, 195 for Jackson; Jones, 134 for do.; Johnston, 15 for do.; Moore, 114 for Crawford; Martin, 74 for do.; New-Hanover, 111 for do.; Nashe, 180 for do.; Northampton, 181 for do.; Orange, 47 for Jackson; Person, 227 for Crawford; Pitt, 169 for Jackson; Perquimons, 25 for do.; Rockingham, 220 for do.; Washington, 15 for do.; Warren, 344 for Crawford; Wayne, 102 for Jackson; Montgomery, (reported) 340 for Jackson.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We have heard no more of the proceedings of the Legislature, than what we gather from the Raleigh Register of the 16th inst., that both houses organized on Monday the 15th, the day fixed on by law for assembling; that B. Yancey, Esq. was re-elected speaker of the senate, without opposition; and A. Moore, Esq. speaker of the commons, also without opposition.

Georgia.—The Legislature of Georgia, on the 4th inst. proceeded to the election of Electors of President and Vice-President; the Crawford ticket got 121 votes, and the Jackson ticket 45; the former of course is elected. The Crawfordites jump up and flap their wings at this result, as though it were a great triumph. It were a pity, indeed, if a man should not get a majority of his own neighbors to vote for him. The citizens of Tennessee, we feel assured, will not make such a ridiculous show of joyful feeling, when she comes to elect Jackson electors by almost a unanimous vote. And even we in North-Carolina, where the *caucus* has contested every inch of ground with us, should feel ashamed of ourselves, were we to kick up our heels with such foolish exultation.

New-Jersey is safe for JACKSON!

The whole original genuine *Jackson* ticket, has succeeded in New-Jersey, by a majority of upwards of 800!

There were but five deaths by Yellow Fever, in New-Orleans, on the 16th and 17th ult.

STATE OF DELAWARE.

The Baltimore American of yesterday morning says, we learn by a gentleman from Delaware, that the Legislature on Tuesday ballotted all day for Presidential Electors—the votes stood 15 and 15. One Adams Elector got 99 votes, but it was afterwards decided that he was not legally elected. The legislature adjourned without coming to a choice.

Nat. Journal 13th inst.

[We are left in the dark, who the opposing candidates were, each of whom received 15 votes—whether Adams and Jackson, or Adams and Crawford!]

Ohio.—In addition to what we gave yesterday morning, we learn that in Hamilton county, the votes were, for the Jackson ticket, 2,655; for the Adams ticket, 1,270; and for the Clay ticket, 763.—This county includes the city of Cincinnati. In Warren county, Jackson, 1,840; Adams, 978; Clay, 320. *ib.*

NEW-YORK.

From Albany.—Extract from a letter to the Editors of the American, dated Albany, Nov. 8th. "The Root caucus was last night dissolved. A motion was introduced by Mr. Mullett, declaring, that by the pertinacity with which Mr. Crawford's friends supported him, the republican party in this state has been destroyed, and that it was necessary to unite upon some candidate that would restore harmony to the party, and the members to the confidence of their constituents. Mr. Clay's friends say that Root's vote is a proof how unpopular Crawford is and Mr. Crawford's friends reply, that the vote upon Young, after his declaration in favour of Clay, is a proof that Clay stands no better. Mr. Wheaton has introduced a resolution to proceed to the choice of Electors on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock. By ram Green, *the deserter* from the People, would have succeeded, *if* 3,600 of his constituents more had voted for him."

The Albany Daily Advertiser of Tuesday last, says—"Yesterday, in the Senate, the resolution from the House to proceed to the choice of the Presidential Electors *this day*, was ordered to lie on the table till this morning; so that it is not likely that the appointment will take place till to-morrow or next day. Indeed, we consider it uncertain whether any appointment will be made or not. There will be none, unless some of the friends of one or another of the candidates recede from the ground they have taken—to have a full ticket for their favorite, or none."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 10.

By the arrival, last evening, of the packet ship Bayard, Captain Robinson, from Havre, Paris papers to the 1st of October, inclusive, are received.

Extract of a private letter of the 8th ultimo, from Corfu: "A letter from Colonel Vautier, who is at Napolidi Romania, announces the arrival of the Egyptian expedition, under the command of the son of the Pacha of Egypt, opposite Rhodes. It is said that the Pacha of Egypt told his son, that if he learned that Hydra resisted more than eight hours, he would cut off his head. The Greek Government, exclusively occupied in fortifying Samos, Hydra, and Spezzia, rather neglect the land expeditions.

The *Augsburg Gazette* contains the following intelligence of the 15th inst. from Leghorn: "A vessel which left Algiers on the 8th inst. has announced the declaration of the Dey, that he would make war upon Sardinia, unless within the space of a month that country had paid to him the full amount of the tribute which he had imposed. He has made the same declaration to Holland, with an injunction to separate herself from an alliance with Spain within three months. He has declared war without restriction against Spain. It appears that the Dey would revenge himself upon the powers of the second order for the recent humiliation which he has experienced from England. A squadron of twelve vessels well armed and equipped is ready for sea."—*Patriot.*

From India.—By the Factory, arrived at Philadelphia, from Calcutta, intelligence has been received that the Burmese War continued to rage, and that the British, after sustaining several defeats, had withdrawn their forces from Chittigony for the purpose of uniting in the Rangoon, which they finally succeeded in capturing,—thereby rescuing many of the Missionaries who had been ordered for execution. The Burmese taking advantage of their absence collected a force of about 90,000 men, and were rapidly approaching Chittigony, but hearing of the fall of the Rangoon, retired towards Ava. The British forces proceeded towards Ava, but nothing was known of their progress, the publishing of accounts from the seat of war being prohibited at Calcutta,—whence it was inferred that the resul was doubtful. *Nat. Jour.*

From Africa.—The Rev. R. R. Gurley Agent of the Colonization Society, has just arrived in this city from the coast of Africa. He states that the colony at Cape Mesurado is in encouraging circumstances. The natives have been peaceful, and there is no danger to be apprehended from them. The Colonists felt no more fear of being attacked by the Ashantees, of whose proceedings at Cape Coast we have heard so much, than we do. They are so far removed, and there are such various obstacles between, there is no prospect of it whatever.

Mr. G. brought with him various proofs of the ingenuity of the natives; as species of cloth, baskets, &c. made of grass, manufactured gold cotton, war utensils, &c. Several of these were from the interior; and were made by the Foulash.

He visited Sierra Leone, and found the Colony in safety and prosperity.—The Ashantee war is entirely beyond the Sierra Leone regions; also, there is no connection between that and Cape Coast, except that both are governed by the British. On his way from Mesurado, Mr. G. spoke a vessel going to Cape Coast, with supplies.

Philadelphia Recorder.

Charles Biles' Estate.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Biles, dec'd. are hereby notified to come forward immediately, and make payment, as it is desired to settle the estate as soon as possible; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SAM'L. LEMLY, } *Adm'rs.*
ALEX'R. BOYD, }

Nov. 18, 1824. '33

Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 21st of December next, will be sold, at the late residence of Meshack Pinkston, sen. dec'd. the following valuable property, belonging to said estate, viz:

Fourteen likely negroes, consisting of men, women and children; two tracts of land, one tract lying on the waters of Deal's creek, adjoining David Craige, Wm. Cozort, and others, containing one hundred and eighteen acres; the other tract lying on the main road leading from Salisbury to Statesville, six miles from the former place, adjoining Alfred Macay, and others, containing seventy-six acres.

The above lands will be shewn to any person desirous to purchase, by application to either of the subscribers, previous to the day of sale.

Terms of credit will be made known on the day of sale.

JESSE PINKSTON, } *Ex'rs.*
MESHACK PINKSTON, }

Nov. 13, 1824. 5t37

Negroes for Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of court at November term, 1824, will be sold on Monday, 13th day of December, 1824, to the highest bidder, at the court-house in Salisbury, all the *negroes* of the estate of Robert Baird, dec'd.; namely, Isaac, about 47 years of age; Silva, about 30 years of age; Jacob, about 11 years of age; Joe, about 11 years of age; Pricy, about 9 years of age; and Unity, about 5 years of age. Sufficient bills of sale will be executed according to my authority; and a credit of one year will be given for the payment.

WILL. BARBER, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 18, 1824. 3t35

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A MEETING of the President and Directors of this company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the town of Salisbury, Rowan county, on Friday, the 24th day of December next.

A. D. MURPHEY, *President.*

Oct. 25, 1824. 5t37

Estate of Israel Woods.

THE subscriber having, on the 15th inst. received letters of administration on the estate of Israel Woods, dec'd. hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to come forward and make payment; and all persons having legal claims against said estate, are also notified to present the same for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or expect to be barred recovery.

JOHN ANDREWS, *adm'r.*

Nov. 19th, 1824. 3t35

Clock and Watch Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Cabarrus and the adjoining counties, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. H. Clark as a store, (next door to the Post Office) and solicits the patronage of all those who may want any thing done in his line, (viz:) *clock and watch repairing*, making and repairing all kinds of silver work, on the shortest notice.

SANFORD G. SLAYTON.

Concord, Nov. 15, 1824. 3t35p

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the town of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. on Saturday the 25th day of December next.

A. D. MURPHEY, *President.*

Oct. 25, 1824. 5t37

Notice.

ON Thursday, the 9th December, I will sell, at the dwelling house of William Parks, deceased, the following articles of personal property, belonging to his estate, to wit: Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, a large quantity of Cotton and Corn, Hay, Fodder, &c. a waggon, and many farming tools; a prime fifty-saw Cotton Gin, and a good Screw, &c. &c. A credit will be given, and security required. Terms made known on the day of the sale. Sale to be continued from day to day.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to pay their debts; and creditors will please present their accounts, properly authenticated.

L. H. ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*

November 6, 1824. 2t34

Maj. P. H. Swink's Estate.

ALL those indebted to the estate of the late Peter H. Swink, are earnestly requested to come forward immediately, and make payment, or their notes and accounts will be placed with an officer for collection. This demand is necessary, and will be enforced, owing to the many debts due from the estate. Those having claims against the estate, will please present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery. It would be an accommodation to have them presented on or before the week of the county court in November.

GEO. LOCKE, *Adm'r.*

November 5, 1824. 3t33

Sale.

ON Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th days of December next, will be sold at the plantation of William C. Love, seven miles east from Salisbury, on the Yadkin river, whereon Smith Blair dec'd. died....between

50 and 60,000 pounds of Seed Cotton;
4 or 5,000 bushels of Corn;
6 or 7,000 pounds of prime corn fed Pork

the stock of Hogs, which is equal, if not superior, to any in the county; Horses, Cattle, Wagons, and sundry other property belonging to the estate of Smith Blair, dec'd....at a credit of *twelve months*; bonds and approved security will be required from the purchasers.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are repuested to present them; and those indebted to the estate, are hereby requested to make payment, as the executors are determined to settle the estate at as early a period as practicable.

JAMES SMITH, } *Executors.*
EZRA ALLEMONG, }

Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 13, 1824, 9t36

Hue and Cry.

ESCAPED from the custody of the subscriber, on the 15th of Nov. a white man by the name of *Daniel Wellborn*, about 45 years of age, dark complexion, is remarkably fond of a pipe, &c. The said Daniel Wellborn was apprehended under a states warrant, charged with an assault and battery with an intent to commit a rape; and after having been taken before two magistrates, and a commitment made out against him, he broke loose from the guard, and made his escape. All good citizens are requested to apprehend said Daniel Wellborn, if he should be found in their neighborhood, and secure him in some jail, and give information to the subscriber, at Wilkesborough, N. C.

WILLIAM TODD, *Dep't. Sh'ff.*

Nov. 21, 1824. 3t35p

To Bridge Contractors.

THERE will be let, at Milton, North Carolina, on the *first* day of *December* next, the building of a BRIDGE across Dan River, to the lowest bidder. The Bridge is to consist of Seven Stone Piers in the bed of the River, and a Stone Pier on the top of each bank—the piers are to be laid on solid rock in the bed of the River, to be ten feet wide and twenty-four feet in length, from point to point—to be twenty six feet high from the surface of low summer water, and to be eight feet in width at the top. The timber work is to be executed with sound and lasting timbers. There are to be five balance sleepers, which are to project sixteen feet in length from each side of the pier, so that each sleeper must be forty feet in length and not less than fifteen inches square—the flooring is to be of sound plank two inches thick, to extend in length to the outside of the sleepers, and every ten feet to extend out three feet for the reception of the hand railing. The sleepers when necessary to be secured by strong bands of Iron. Rock can be had on the banks of the River from one to four miles distance, gratis. Large timbers may be purchased near the Bridge on moderate terms...plank at $17 50 per thousand and scantling at $25.

The lowest bidder will be entitled to the contract on giving satisfactory security for the completion of the Bridge agreeably to the terms which will be made known on the day. Should he fail, the next lowest bidder, on his complying, will be entitled to the contract. Proposals will be received until the day of letting the Bridge, which, if accepted on or before the day, shall be binding upon the persons offering them. There will be advanced 75 per cent. on the value of the work as it progresses—the remaining 25 when completed. The work to be commenced and finished within a reasonable time from the undertaking. Pork is to be had at the place at not more than $5 the hundred, and corn at from $1 50 to 2 per barrel.

R. M. SAUNDERS, *President.*
THOMAS M'GEHEE, }
STEPHEN DODSON, } *Directors.*
RICHARD YARBROUGH, }
JOSEPH M'GEHEE, }

Milton, Oct. 29, 1824. 1w

Latest Fall Fashions.

THE subscribers have just received, from Mr. Charles C. Watson, of Philadelphia, the latest fashions of that city; and they avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of informing their customers, and all others who wish fashionable clothes made, that they are well prepared, as usual, to execute all orders in their line of business, in a style of workmanship which, they believe, will bear a comparison with any in the state. Orders from a distance will be punctually executed, and garments forwarded to any part of the country that may be required. CANON & TEMPLETON.

Salisbury, Oct. 9, 1824. 27.

Hardware and Cuttlery.

DAVID B. CRANE & CO. have just rec'd their fall importation of HARDWARE and Cuttlery, direct from England. Their present assortment consists of almost every article usually kept in a country store, and is much larger than usual; which they offer at *wholesale* to responsible country dealers, on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824. 9t39

New Supply of Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of *Goods*, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly*, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 1824. 6m148

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of *Packets* between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stone & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of *Passengers*. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia and its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent and advantage to the owners; the consumption being, at present, about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will, no doubt, be soon far greater.

JAMES PATTON, jr.
Commission Merchant, No. 23 *north Front Street, Philadelphia.*

Sept. 1, 1824. 10t48.

B. D. Rounsaville,

HAS removed to his new Establishment, on Cameron street, a few yards north-west of the Court-House, and pledges himself to Travellers and others who may call upon him, politeness, plenty, and reasonable charges.

Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. 8t37

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber has opened a house of Private Entertainment; where Travellers can be accommodated. He promises all who call on him, good treatment, with a plenty of the best to eat and drink.

'14 H. B. SATTERWHITE.

Wilkesborough, June 26th, 1824.

THE MUSE.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

BEAUTY.

What's Beauty?—Call ye that your own?
A flower that fades as soon as blown.
SAY.

Beauty is a fading flower,
Pleasing to the wand'ring eye;
Like the being of an hour,
Only born to live and die.

Soon its charms begin to wither,
As the pretty violet blue;
And fly! we cannot say, Oh! whither,
Ne'er to please, again, the view!

When old age comes fast upon it,
How it trembles at the sight;
When misfortunes cannot shun it,
Then, how rapid is its flight!

And when it flies, it leaves behind it
But the relics of its *fame*;
And *man*, who loves to *seek* and *find* it,
Looks but for an "*empty name.*"

WASHINGTON BARD.

FROM THE CATSKILL RECORDER.

PIETY.

Written in a Lady's Album.

'Tis pleasant when the orbs of night
Hang o'er the glimmering ocean,
And kindle, in their mingled light,
The most serene devotion.

Yet these so brilliant fires we see,
Still rising—still retreating,
Are, as all earthly lights must be,
Sweet; but alas! too fleeting.

But Piety, the star of life,
In thy kind bosom cherished,
Shall shine, when these, in Nature's strife,
Have fled—have sunk—have perished.

MORAL *and* RELIGIOUS.

Report of the Board of Managers, to the Auxiliary Society of Rutherford, at its second anniversary meeting, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1824.

The managers of this Society meet their constituents, at this second anniversary, with emotions of regret, and at the same time of gladness.

It will be recollected that this Society and its Board of Managers was formed and organized as such on the twenty seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, by the adoption of a constitution in which the third Wednesday of August is made the day of its anniversary meetings. The shortness of the time, which intervened from the commencement of its existence to its first anniversary, induced the Society to dispense with the requirements of a report from the Board, of their proceedings, during that time: no report having been since made by the Board, it is deemed proper, in reporting the proceedings of the closing year, briefly to state for the information of those members, who have not regularly attended the meetings, and others of its friends, what were the proceedings of the Board during that period.

On the 27th day of June, 1823, this board was organized and made to consist of the following persons, viz. The Hon. John Paxton, Gen. George Walton, Dr. James Hamilton, Robert McAfee, Benjamin H. Bradley, Joseph Bowen, Jacob Michal, Noble Hamilton, William Green, Rev. Berryman Hicks, Walter B. Rutherford, Joseph McD. Carson, Esq. Elijah Patton, jun. George Watson, David Dickey, George Jones, Marvill Mills, Joseph Green, sen. Rev. Permenter Morgan, Daniel Carson, James Graham, Esq. William McKinney, Rev. James Arthur, John McDowell, and Martin Shufford.

The first object that engaged the attention of your Board, was, to devise means to dispel the doubts which existed in the minds of some, as to the moralizing and christianizing tendency of such institutions, upon the people within the sphere of its operations, and the honest application of its funds; and thereby to expose to view the falsehoods and calumnies, which have been, and are continued to be, so lavishly bestowed on all charitable institutions. To this end, a commission of four persons was made, with instructions to prepare an address to the inhabitants of the county, and procure five hundred copies of it, together with a copy of the constitution of the society to each, to be printed. The committee in pursuance of such instructions proceeded to prepare an address, and to procure the printing of five hundred copies, with a copy of the constitution to each, as soon as was practicable; a portion of which has been received and are now on hand; the residue, the Board has had no opportunity to get on without incurring an expense beyond what the means of the society would justify.

The Board of Managers present at the next meeting, which happened on the fifteenth day of July 1823, had ascertained from nearly all the persons who had been appointed managers, that they would cordially act in that capacity; therein the gladsome opportunity being offered, of an union of effort in the procurement and dissemination of the word of eternal life.

On the third Wednesday of August, which was the first anniversary of this society, an excellent address was made, by the Rev. Jesse Richardson, explanatory of the views and objects of such associations generally, and of this, particularly, with his ideas of the good which its existence and continuance must necessarily produce in the morals and habits of the people within the sphere of its operations; for which a vote of thanks was given.

The Board was then adjourned to the fifth day of November, when there was a meeting: it was ascertained that there was no business to act upon, and the meeting adjourned to the second Tuesday of February, A. D. 1824: to this appointment there was no attendance by the managers: the second Tuesday in May was made the time for the next meeting, by constitutional requirement, and the officers were notified; and again there was no person attended. To what cause shall we impute this neglect; shall we say, that it was indolence, avarice, or parsimony? that, by withholding our attendance, we shall procure the extinction of an association, which, while it affords us no benefit, it is drawing for its support, from the means which afford us comfort? We trust not. Then let not the exertions which have been made, be lost in a careless, sinful apathy: but let us with renovated zeal push forward in the glorious work, which we have undertaken; and let our works shew forth to our opponents that we labour for the good of their souls, and the glory of God. Let us enquire whence it has come to pass, that christian nations, who for ages past have regarded the welfare of Heathens with indifference, and whose intercourse with them, has been regulated by the results of military, political and commercial calculations, have recently felt such unprecedented concern for the salvation of their souls, and simultaneously concerned in measures and means for that purpose? Whence has it come to pass that so many individuals of various professions and occupations, who in the ordinary course of human affairs, confine their speculations, resources and energies to the acquisition of temporal happiness and prosperity for themselves and families, have become so ready and anxious to supply heathenish strangers, in remote regions, with the means of obtaining eternal felicity? Who has opened their hearts to do these things? It will be acknowledged that worldly wisdom is little conversant with the transcendant affairs of that kingdom which is not of this world; and has neither ability to comprehend, nor inclination to further them. To what adequate cause, then, can we attribute these extraordinary events, but to the wisdom that is given from above?

Not Bible Societies only, but the various other Societies, who in different ways are forwarding the great work, have abundant reason to rejoice and be thankful for the many blessings that have prospered their endeavours.

Let us therefore persevere in obtaining and distributing the Scriptures without note or comment as far as our means will permit: We are assured that they are profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. They contain the inestimable writings by which the inspired Apostles, who were commanded to preach the Gospel to every creature, have transmitted it through many ages down to our day. The Apostles were opposed in preaching the Gospel, yet they persisted: We are opposed by some in dispensing the Scriptures which convey the knowledge of it—let us follow their example. An eminent counsellor gave excellent advice to his adversaries: And his reasoning affords a salutary admonition to our opponents; that advice deserves our attention, and conclude, in these very remarkable words: "Refrain from these men, and let them alone, for if this counsel or this work be of men it will come to nought: but if it be of God ye cannot overthow it—lest haply ye be found fighting against God."

A few days after the organization of this Society, a letter was prepared by the corresponding department, and placed in the hands of a person who said he was going directly to New-York; the object of this letter was, to inform the American Bible Society of the organization and existence of this Society, and to request its recognition as auxilliary to that National Institution, and at the same time to request a donation of Bibles and Testaments for the use of this Society, until its funds should become adequate to the purchase of such quantities as its future necessities might require. This letter was on its passage to New-York about ten months, the most of which time your board was kept in a state of painful suspense and anxiety, not knowing what had, or might be the fate of its requests before that body. On the 4th of June Mr. S. S. Woodhull secretary for domestic correspondence to the American Bible Society, writes, that the letter of this Society of the 10th July 1823, reached New-York on the 12th of May 1824; he expressed surprise, and regrets that it has been so long delayed in its passage; it was submitted to the Board of Managers on the same day on which it was received, that the Board was highly gratified at our establishment, and that we were cordially recognized as an Auxilliary to that Society; we should have been informed of our recognition immediately, but for the expectation that some further act would take place in regard to our establishment. On the 3d of June a donation of fifty Bibles and fifty Testaments was voted to this Society: and we are requested by that Board to accept them as evidence of its regard for our infant institution, and its disposition to aid and encourage us in our benevolent designs; stating that it would rejoice to learn that this act had increased our zeal and efficiency as a Society.

Mr. John Nitchee, agent and accountant for the American Bible Society, writes on the 5th June that he had shipped on that day to Mr. Thomas Flemming of Charleston, as the agent of this society in that City, per the ship Empress, Senclair master, a box addressed to this Society, containing specimens of Bibles and Testaments from the depository of that institution, the cost of which is five dollars and fifty five cents, which is charged to this Society. It likewise contains the donation mentioned by Mr. Woodhull of fifty Bibles and fifty Testaments, at the price of fifty three dollars and forty five cents, at the charge of the Society: he recommends sales instead of gratuitous distribution, except where the applicant is unable to pay any thing; and also, that if practicable it be ascertained what number of persons within the sphere of operations of this Society are destitute of the Scriptures. The box likewise contains a number of brief views, extracts, reports, &c.

This box of books, it is expected, has long since arrived in Charleston; but the danger to which persons from this section of the country would be exposed in visiting that city at this season of the year, has placed it beyond the power of your Board to get them on before the next quarterly meeting, which will fall in November next, the season will have so far advanced, that safety will be restored; and among the first opportunities that offer, the Board hope to procure the transportation of these books, and pledges itself to spare no exertions in so doing.

It appears that the amount subscribed to the society in the last year, is thirty nine dollars; of this amount twenty six dollars have been paid into the treasury, leaving a balance of subscriptions to the amount of thirteen dollars, yet due to the society. Out of the amount paid into the treasury, the sum of twenty four dollars and fifty cents has been paid out by order of the Board, for printing the constitution and address, and in procurement of books for the records of the proceedings of the Board and the Society. The cost of the books was three dollars and fifty cents. It was ascertained that one of these would be sufficient for the purpose of the society, and the Secretary was directed to sell the other; it has been sold according to the order of the board for two dollars. The number of persons who have become subscribers to this society is twenty five, three of whom have left the neighborhood of the society, and one is dead, leaving twenty one subscribers. The offices of two of the vice-presidents have become vacant by their removal, and the offices of two of the managers have become vacant by their deaths. Thus, in the midst of life we are in death! The days of the past year have gone up with their accounts to God: and it may be well for us, to enquire what report they bore.

In closing this report, the managers desire, that they themselves, and their fellow members of the society, may be enabled to discharge aright their duties, while this hasty life continues. They humbly pledge themselves to unwearied exertions, relying on divine assistance; and they commit themselves and the society, and all those engaged in the cause, throughout the world, to HIM whose power is measureless, whose promises are full, and whose faithfulness is sure. "Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us, and establish thou the work of our hands upon us, yea the work of our hands, establish thou it."

A TURKISH FUNERAL.

Extract from the Journal of the Rev. Mr. Goodell, an American missionary at Palestine.

Feb. 20, 1824.—This morning a Turk of considerable distinction was buried. This event was early announced by the screams of the women as they passed mournfully along to the place of interment. They, being collected in great numbers, and in still greater numbers among the graves, wrapped, as they are on all occasions, in a large white sheet, smote upon their breasts or waved their handkerchiefs in the air, and addressing the deceased, cried, "You are gone! you are nothing! you are dead! You have no mother to weep over your grave! you have no sister to weep over your grave! Why did you die! O why did you die?" They would then vent their feelings in the loudest screams, and appear frantic with grief. After this had continued more than an hour, being repeated on every accession to their numbers, a large concourse of men appeared with the corpse, and with various garments and articles of the deceased, and with about twenty banners unfurled. They walked fast, all singing and bowing down their heads to the earth. The standards were placed, several together, in opposite points near the grave, and all the men arranging themselves around them, went through their service on a low key of voice, but with all their strength, and at the same time bowing their heads and bodies, with all the violence possible. The body is always, I believe, taken out of the coffin to be placed beneath the ground, and the coffin returned to the city for future occasions. Every morning and and evening, for perhaps a month, the friends visit the grave; the women and children to strew myrtle upon it, and the men to say prayers with the vehemence above described. This burial-place I should think, contained not less than ten acres of ground. There are two others near the city, which are not so large. The graves are generally arranged with great order and neatness.

As we walked along, and viewed these numerous "grassy hillocks," on the right hand and on the left, and asked, "Where are now the souls that once animated the bodies of this great congregation of the dead?" it has been an awful reflection, that not one professed follow of the Lamb rests in gentle slumber here.

21. Our hearts were cheered by the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Cook, a missionary from England. He was sent out by the Methodist Missionary Society, and spent several weeks at Malta in the family of our dear brother Temple.

RULES OF LIFE.

Be not inconsistent in your expectations; and having chosen your walk through life, pursue it with patience, industry, and contentment; thus, if superiority in knowledge is your object, do not envy the accumulations of your thrifty neighbor: if wealth is your object, do not wonder that your character for knowledge, justice, and liberality stands not so high as that of others; and, if you must govern your passion, practice forbearance without repining, and consult the interest of others as much as your own.

"Pay to day—I'll Trust to-morrow."

Upon a black board, besprinkled with white tears, and hung up in a public house in England, is the following inscription:—"This Monument is erected to the memory of *Trust*, who was some time ago cruelly put to death by *Credit*; a fellow who is prowling about the country, plotting the ruin of all publicans."

Valuable Town Lots.

ON Tuesday, the 23d day of November, inst. will be sold at *public sale*, seven valuable town lots, belonging to the estate of Barnabas Krider, dec'd. These lots are below the Lutheran church, adjoining John Beard, sen's. meadow, and fronting the main-street. All the lots are under a high state of cultivation, and are worthy the attention of any gentleman who wishes to purchase town property.

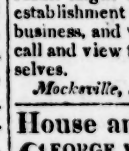
Also, on the same day, will be sold at the dwelling house of the late Barnabas Krider, dec'd. a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture; and, also, all the stock of the dec'd, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HOLMES, *Ex'r.*

Salisbury, Nov. 6, 1824. 3t33

N. B. Also, on the same day, will be rented, for one year, the House and Lot belonging to the late Barnabas Krider, dec'd. and wherein he resided at the time of his death.

Doct. J. M. Slaughter,



HAVING settled himself in *Concord*, N. C. offers his services to the inhabitants of the Town and its vicinity, in the various branches of his profession. He may be found at his shop, one door north of the Post-Office, except when absent on professional business.

Oct. 4, 1824. '26

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him: and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824. 96

Store-House at Mocksville,

TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected.

Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves. ELIZABETH M. PEARSON.

Mocksville, May 22, 1824. '09

House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRIMES informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Windsor Chair, and Ornamental *Painting*, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60 miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's services on very short notice.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all those who have generously extended their favors to him; and by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes still to merit their friendship and patronage.

Salisbury, July 5, 1824. '14

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for sale, all manner of *paints* and colors, prepared for the accommodation of those who may wish to do small jobs of painting, but who may not have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

State of North-Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1824. William Cornish and others vs. Polly Miller and others. Petition for sale of land. It appearing to the court, that Joseph Sullivan, Cornelius Sullivan, Thomas Sullivan, Betsy Sullivan and Nancy Sullivan, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, that the above named parties appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or it will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Test: EDWIN PASCHALLE, Cl'k.

Price adv. $1 50. 4t33

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1824; Robert Simonton vs. Edward B. Gaither; original attachment, returned levied on land, &c. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear before the next term of the said court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard exparte, and have judgment pro confesso.

Test: R. SIMONTON, Cl'k.

Price adv. $4. 3mt37

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1824; Robert Simonton [illegible] John Alexander; original attachment, returned levied on land. It is ordered by the Court that unless the defendant in this suit appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, the plaintiff will have judgment pro confesso, or a hearing ex parte, and that notice thereof be published three months in the Western Carolinian.

Test: R. SIMONTON, Cl'k.

Price adv. $4. 3mit'37

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE.

Charlotte, May 7, 1824. 67